

* NOTICES *

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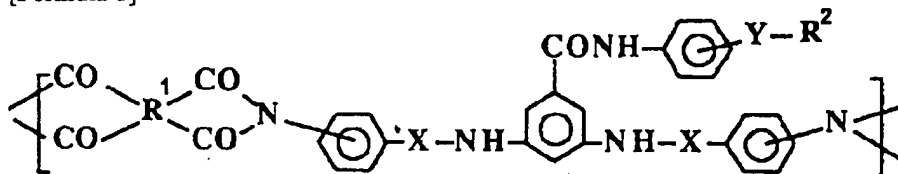
CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The polyimide orientation film which has the composition unit expressed with a general formula (I).

General formula (I)

[Formula 1]



The inside of an upper formula, and R1 The basis which has the basis which has a tetravalent ring type aliphatic machine and a ring type aliphatic machine or an aromatic machine, and an aromatic machine is expressed, and it is R2. A hydrogen atom, an alkyl group, or an aromatic machine is expressed. X expresses $-\text{CO}-$ or $-\text{SO}_2-$ and Y expresses single bond or $-\text{O}-$.

[Translation done.]

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Industrial Application] this invention relates to a liquid crystal orientation film.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] As for the liquid crystal display element currently conventionally used for the display of a clock or a computer, a word processor, etc., what has taken the structure where two transparent-electrode substrates which prepared the orientation film on the transparent electrode **** an orientation film inside, and are arranged, and liquid crystal is enclosed between them is common as the basic structure. Generally such a liquid crystal display element transparent electrode is formed in the form of display patterns, such as the shape of a stripe, and a grid, on the substrate, and the orientation film is prepared by an application or vacuum evaporation all over this transparent electrode and the exposed substrate (except for a display pattern). These two transparent-electrode substrates carry out an orientation film inside, respectively, and arrange it, and a liquid crystal display element is manufactured by enclosing liquid crystal between them. Generally, since the above-mentioned orientation film needs to make the orientation of the liquid crystal make arrange and arrange it namely, carry out in a certain direction, it is prepared by it, and thereby, it carries out orientation of the liquid crystal molecule.

[0003] Such a liquid crystal display element has the display in use by the Twisted Nematic (TN) mode which was twisted and made the nematic liquid crystal structure. However, since this TN liquid crystal display device does not have the steep threshold, it is not suitable for the mass display by quantity multiplexer drive (time-sharing drive generally used for the dot matrix). Moreover, a TN liquid crystal display device has a slow speed of response, in the present condition, has the fault that 20 msec are limits, and poses a big problem at the time of using for the television panel by which high-speed responsibility is demanded.

[0004] When it has the above-mentioned high-speed responsibility which answers promptly to change of electric field, and the electric field added further are answered, and the first optical stable state or the second optical stable state is taken and there is no impression of voltage recently, the property, i.e., the ferroelectric liquid crystal which also has memory nature (it is also called bistability nature), to maintain the state attracts attention. And the liquid crystal display element using this is easy structure, and is examined from high-speed responsibility being realizable.

[0005] Although the optical activity of the liquid crystal cell before and behind 90 torsion angles is used, if the principle of operation in the aforementioned TN mode uses the subacute-bacterial-endocarditis (super-torsion birefringence) mode using the nematic liquid crystal, since a steep threshold is obtained, the mass display of it by high multiplexer drive will be attained. The subacute-bacterial-endocarditis (super-torsion birefringence) mode in which such a steep threshold was obtained was twisted using the above-mentioned liquid crystal, and uses the birefringence of the liquid crystal cell of 180 angles or more. That is, it is necessary to make torsion of 180 degrees or more cause liquid crystal in the direction of orientation between vertical substrates. For that, it is required that a liquid crystal molecule should have the pre tilt angle of three - 30 degrees by the substrate electrode interface. Generally grant of such a pre tilt angle is performed by the orientation film. If the orientation film which, on the other hand, gives such a pre tilt angle is used, generally, the orientation defect of smectic liquid crystals, such as the above-mentioned ferroelectric liquid crystal, can decrease a degree very much, and can be raised also about bistability nature.

[0006] However, when the orientation film which was used in the conventional TN mode etc. and which consists of the organic substance, such as polymer, is formed on an electrode substrate and rubbing processing is carried out, a big value is not acquired for the pre tilt angle of the liquid crystal molecule which carried out orientation at about 2 times at the maximum. Moreover, although a big pre tilt angle is obtained when method vacuum evaporation films of slanting, such as SiO₂, are used as an orientation film, forming an orientation film by vacuum evaporation has low mass-production nature, and it cannot be said on manufacture that it is advantageous.

[0007] The orientation processing material (JP,62-297819,A) of the polyimide resin obtained from the constituent (JP,62-127827,A) and the diamine, the tetracarboxylic dianhydride, and the specific monoamine of the polyamide acid which becomes either [at least] a carboxylic-acid anhydride or a diamine from the component which has a fluorine atom as an applied type orientation film material from which a big pre tilt angle is obtained is indicated. Moreover, as an orientation film for ferroelectric liquid crystals, G 4-amino cyclohexyl methane is used as a base component, and the polyimide film (JP,2-310524,A) obtained considering the aromatic tetracarboxylic acid anhydride which has one or the two benzene rings in a frame as an acid component, and the fluorine-containing polyimide (JP,3-25418,A) are indicated.

[0008] However, when orientation of the liquid crystal is carried out using the above-mentioned orientation film, a pre tilt angle big not necessarily always is not obtained, but there is a problem of being easy to change with the conditions of after treatment, such as rubbing processing.

[0009]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] this invention aims at offering the liquid crystal display element which has the polyimide orientation film in which a big pre tilt angle is shown.

[0010] Moreover, this invention aims at offering the liquid crystal display element which has a polyimide orientation film

suitable for the multiplexer drive.

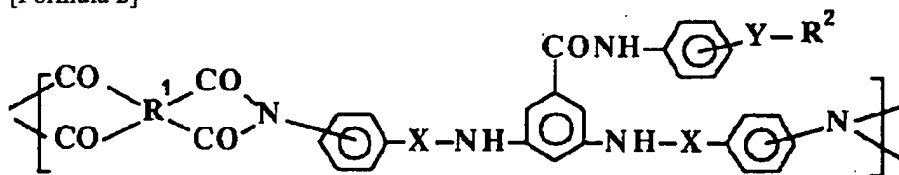
[0011]

[Means for Solving the Problem] Two transparent-electrode substrates which prepared the orientation film on the transparent electrode can **** an orientation film inside, and can arrange it, and the above-mentioned purpose can attain it in the liquid crystal display element which comes to enclose liquid crystal between them by using the orientation film which consists of a polyimide which has the composition unit expressed with a general formula (I) to at least one side on this transparent electrode.

General formula (I)

[0012]

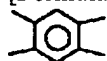
[Formula 2]



[0013] The inside of an upper formula, and R1 The basis which has the basis which has a tetravalent ring type aliphatic machine and a ring type aliphatic machine or an aromatic machine, and an aromatic machine is expressed, and it is R2. A hydrogen atom, an alkyl group, or an aromatic machine is expressed. X expresses -CO- or -SO2- and Y expresses single bond or -O-. The above-mentioned general formula (I) is explained in detail below. R1 The basis which has the ring type aliphatic machine which is not replaced [the ring type aliphatic machine which is not replaced / the basis which has the aromatic machine which is not replaced / the aromatic machine which is not replaced / substitution or / and substitution, or /, substitution, or / and substitution, or] is expressed. Although the example of the concrete basis is shown below, this invention is not limited to this.

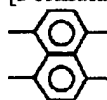
[0014]

[Formula 3]



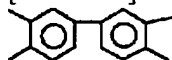
[0015]

[Formula 4]



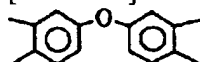
[0016]

[Formula 5]



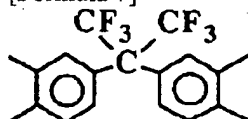
[0017]

[Formula 6]



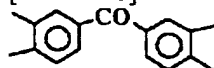
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[Formula 7]



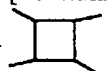
[0019]

[Formula 8]



[0020]

[Formula 9]

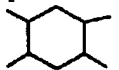


[0021]

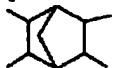
[Formula 10]



[0022]
[Formula 11]



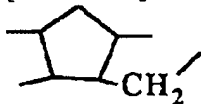
[0023]
[Formula 12]



[0024]
[Formula 13]



[0025]
[Formula 14]



[0026] R2 As an example of a concrete basis, non-replaced alkyl groups, such as a methyl group, an ethyl group, a propyl group, an isopropyl group, a butyl group, an octyl group, dodecyl, a cyclohexyl group, and 2-cyclohexyl ethyl group, Substitution alkyl groups, such as a trifluoromethyl group, a pentafluoro ethyl group, a heptafluoro propyl group, 2-perfluoro octyl ethyl group, 4-trifluoromethylcyclohexyl group, 3, 4-dichloro cyclohexyl group, and 3-trifluoromethyl pentyl group, Substitution aromatic groups, such as non-replaced aromatic groups, such as a phenyl group, a biphenyl group, and a naphthyl group, 4-trifluoromethyl phenyl group, a 3-nona fluoro butylphenyl group, a pentafluorophenyl group, 3, 5-dimethylphenyl group, and 4-phenoxyphenyl group, etc. are mentioned.

[0027] The desirable mode of the liquid crystal orientation film of this invention is as follows.

[0028] It sets to a general formula (I) and is R1. An aromatic group is desirable.

[0029] It sets to a general formula (I) and is R2. An alkyl group is an or more 1 carbon number [which is not replaced / substitution or / or less 14] straight chain or an alkyl group of branching desirable especially preferably.

[0030] The desirable composition of the liquid crystal display element obtained using the liquid crystal orientation film of this invention is explained. The cross section of an example of the liquid crystal display element of this invention is shown in drawing 1.

[0031] On transparent substrate 1a and 1b, the laminating of transparent electrodes 2a and 2b and the orientation films 3a and 3b is carried out to this order, respectively, and they constitute two transparent-electrode substrates. You may mind an insulating layer between a transparent electrode and an orientation film if needed. Two transparent-electrode substrates are arranged, respectively, so that the orientation films 3a and 3b may be opposed, and the ferroelectric liquid crystal 4 is enclosed between them. Transparent electrodes 2a and 2b are formed in the form of a stripe-like display pattern on transparent substrate 1a and 1b, respectively.

[0032] As mentioned above, transparent electrodes 2a and 2b are formed in the shape of a stripe, and they are formed so that the form of a stripe may intersect perpendicularly mutually in that case. Thereby, a matrix display is attained. Moreover, as for the above-mentioned transparent electrode, only one side may be formed in the shape of a stripe.

[0033] The liquid crystal display element obtained using the liquid crystal orientation film of this invention is formed from the polyimide which has the composition unit as which the above-mentioned orientation films 3a and 3b are expressed in the above-mentioned general formula (I). By using this orientation film, orientation can be carried out by the big pre tilt angle which can obtain liquid crystal, especially a ferroelectric liquid crystal only by the orientation film by the method vacuum evaporation of slanting of SiO₂.

[0034] that not only a thing but the spacer shown in drawing 1 is used for the liquid crystal display element which comes to use the liquid crystal orientation film of this invention **** -- etc. -- all the modes performed about the usual liquid crystal display element are possible Especially the thing for which a spacer is used in order to secure the gap between both orientation films (namely, thickness of a liquid crystal layer) is desirable. As a spacer, metallic-oxide particles, such as glass fiber, a glass bead, a plastics bead, an alumina, and a silica, are used. Although the particle size of a spacer changes with the liquid crystal used, orientation film material, a setup of ZERUGYAPPU, particles used as a spacer, 1.2 to its 6 micrometers are common.

[0035] The liquid crystal display element used here can be manufactured as follows, for example. As a transparent substrate, others [glass /, such as a float glass with smooth nature good, for example], Polyester, such as a polyethylene terephthalate and a polybutylene terephthalate, An epoxy resin, phenol resin, a polyimide, a polycarbonate, a polysulfone, Polyether sulphone, polyether imide, an acetyl cellulose, Heat-resistant resins, such as polyamino-acid ester and an aromatic polyamide, polystyrene, The plastic film formed from fluorine-containing resins, those denaturation objects, etc., such as vinyl system polymer, such as polyacrylic ester, a polymethacrylic acid ester, a polyacrylamide, polyethylene, and polypropylene, and a polyvinylidene fluoride, can be mentioned.

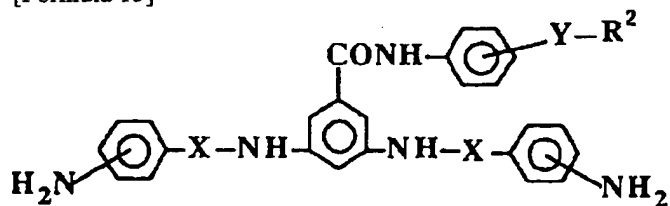
[0036] On the above-mentioned substrate, the transparent electrode of display patterns, such as the shape of a stripe and a grid, is formed of a conventional method. As a transparent electrode, indium oxide (In₂O₃), tin oxide (SnO₂), ITO (indium tin oxide), etc. can be mentioned, for example. In addition, you may form a light filter and a protective layer in a substrate front face at this order. On the above-mentioned transparent electrode (and substrate), the orientation film of this invention is formed as follows, for example.

[0037] The liquid crystal orientation film of this invention is obtained by carrying out the dehydration ring closure of a part or all of a polyamic acid that is obtained from the tetracarboxylic dianhydride expressed with the diamine compound preferably expressed with a general formula (II), and a general formula (III), although various manufacturing methods can be used.

General formula (II)

[0038]

[Formula 15]

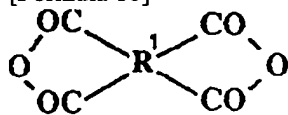


[0039] The inside of an upper formula, and R² A hydrogen atom, an alkyl group, or an aromatic machine is expressed. X expresses -CO- or -SO₂- and Y expresses single bond or -O-.

General formula (III)

[0040]

[Formula 16]

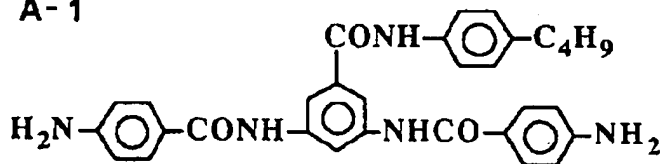


[0041] The inside of an upper formula, and R¹ The basis which has the basis which has a tetravalent ring type aliphatic machine and a ring type aliphatic machine or an aromatic machine, and an aromatic machine is expressed. The example of a diamine expressed with the above-mentioned general formula (II) is shown below.

[0042]

[Formula 17]

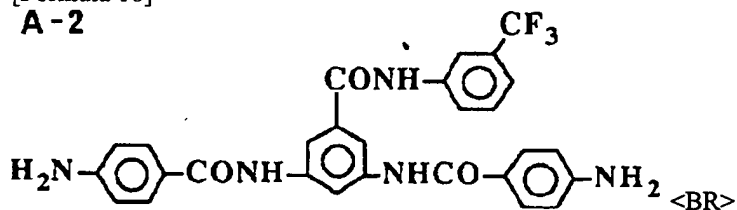
A-1



[0043]

[Formula 18]

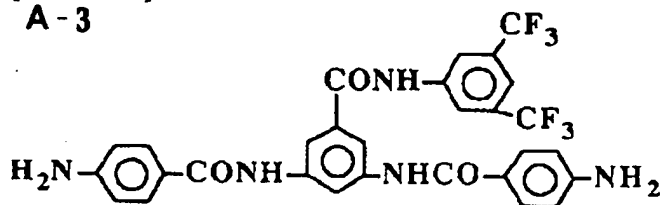
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[0044]

[Formula 19]

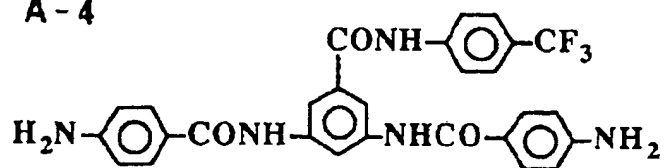
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[0045]

[Formula 20]

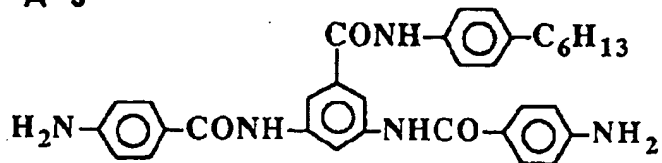
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[0046]

[Formula 21]

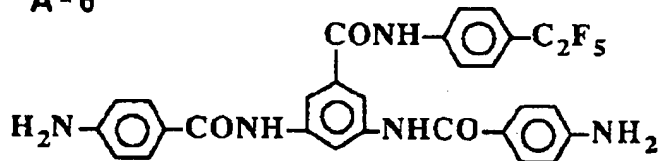
A-5



[0047]

[Formula 22]

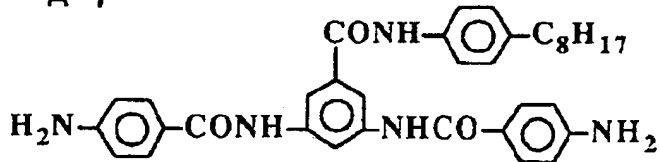
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[0048]

[Formula 23]

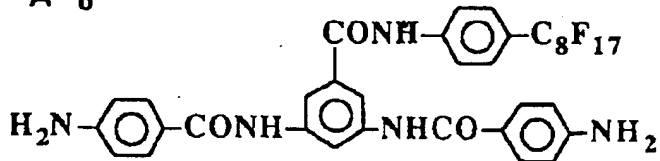
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[0049]

[Formula 24]

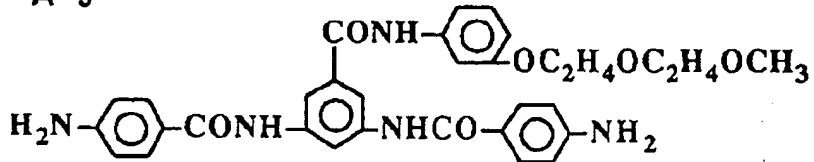
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[0050]

[Formula 25]

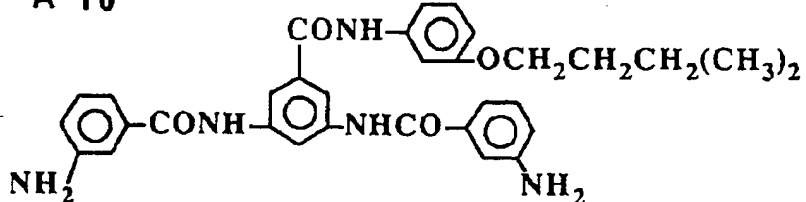
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[0051]

[Formula 26]

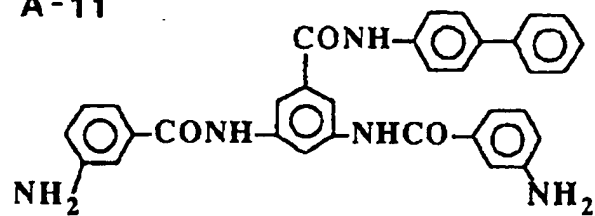
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[0052]

[Formula 27]

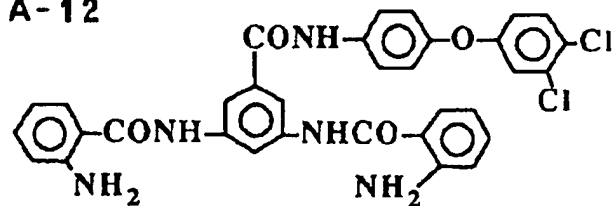
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[0053]

[Formula 28]

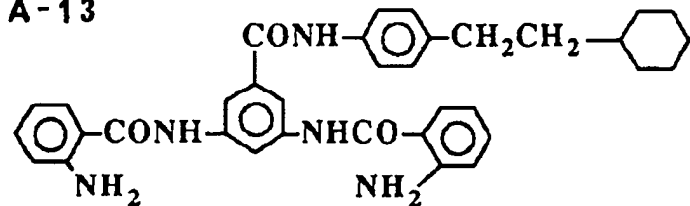
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[0054]

[Formula 29]

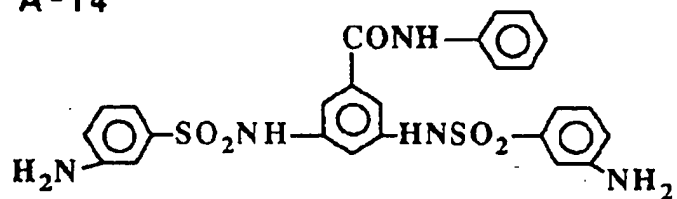
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[0055]

[Formula 30]

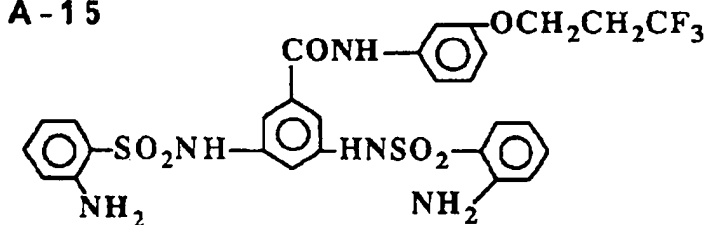
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[0056]

[Formula 31]

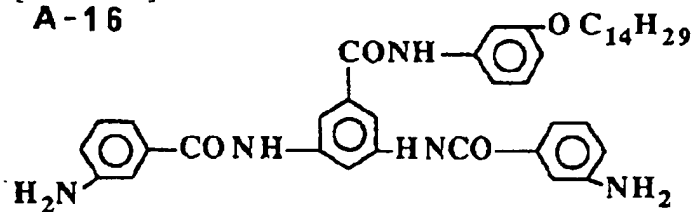
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[0057]

[Formula 32]

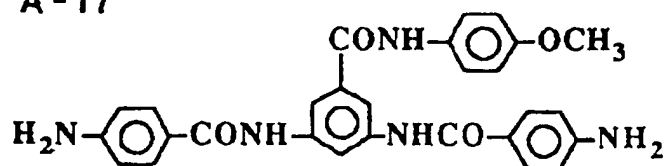
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[0058]

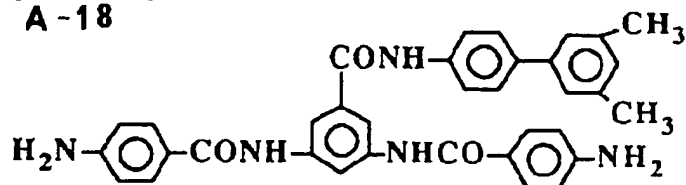
[Formula 33]

A - 17



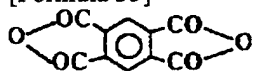
[0059]
[Formula 34]

A - 18



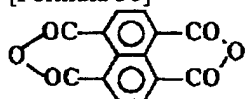
[0060] Although the example of tetracarboxylic dianhydride expressed with the above-mentioned general formula (III) is shown below, this invention is not limited to this.

[0061]
[Formula 35]



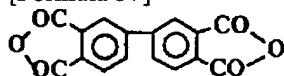
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[0062]
[Formula 36]



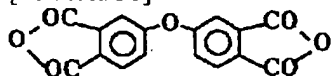
B - 2

[0063]
[Formula 37]



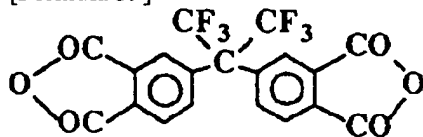
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[0064]
[Formula 38]



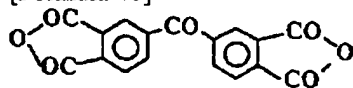
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[0065]
[Formula 39]



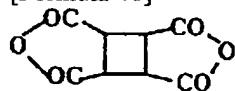
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[0066]
[Formula 40]



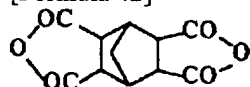
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[0067]
[Formula 41]



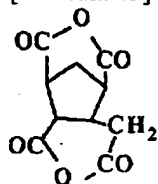
B - 7

[0068]
[Formula 42]



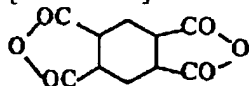
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[0069]
[Formula 43]



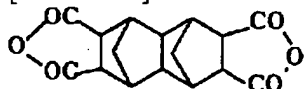
B - 9

[0070]
[Formula 44]



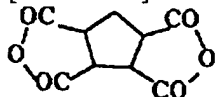
B - 10

[0071]
[Formula 45]



B - 11

[0072]
[Formula 46]



B - 12

[0073] Although arbitrary ratios are sufficient as the mole ratio of a diamine compound and tetracarboxylic dianhydride about manufacture of the above-mentioned polyamic acid, a diamine compound / tetracarboxylic dianhydride (the number of mols / mol number) is within the limits of 0.50-2.0 preferably, and it is 0.83-1.2 especially preferably.

[0074] Moreover, you may copolymerize with diamine compounds other than a general formula (II) about manufacture of a polyamic acid.

[0075] The liquid crystal orientation film of this invention dissolves in a solvent the polyamic acid compounded from the tetracarboxylic dianhydride expressed with the diamine compound expressed with a general formula (II), and a general formula (III), prepares the application liquid for orientation film formation, and is formed by applying this on a substrate and using a part or all as a polyimide film by drying and heat-treating.

[0076] The synthetic example 1 of a polyamic acid is shown below.

[0077] Synthetic example 1 Polyamic acid; 0.436g (0.0020 mols) of tetracarboxylic dianhydride of B-1 was added to the N-methyl-pyrrolidone 13.30g solution of 1.042g of diamine compounds of the composition A-1 of C-1 (0.0020 mols), it stirred at the room temperature for 6 hours, and polyamic-acid;C-1 [10wt(s)%] was obtained.

[0078] According to the example 1 of synthetic example 2 composition, the polyamic acid C-2 to C-27 was obtained. This is shown in Table 1.

Table 1 composition of a polyamic acid ----- Polyamic acid Diamine Acid anhydride A
diamine/acid anhydride (mole ratio)

C-2 A-2 B-1 1/1 C-3 A-3 B-1 1/1.1 C-4 A-4 B-1 1.1/1 C-5 A-5 B-1 1/1 C-6 A-6 B-1 1/1 C-7 A-7B-1 1.2/1 C-8A-8 B-1 1.15/1 C-9A-9 B-11/1 C-10 A-10 B-2 1/1 C-11 A-11 B-3 1/1 C-12 A-12 B-4 1/1 C-13 A-13B-5 1/1C-14 A-14 B-6 1/1 C-15 A-15B-7 1/1.2 C-16 A-16 B-8 1/1C-17 A-17 B-9 1/1 C-18 A-18 B-10 1/1 C-19 A-3 B-11 1/1 C-20 A-3 B-12 1/1 C-21 A-1 B-2 1/1 C-22 A-2 B-2 1/1 C-23 A-3 B-2 1/1 C-24A-4 B-2 1/1 C-25 a.A-1 b.A-3 B-2 (b 0.5 [a 0.5,])/1 C-26 A-3 c.B-1 d.B-2 1/(c 0.5, d 0.5) C-27 a.A-2 b.A-3 c.B-1 d.B-2/(a 0.5, b 0.5) (c 0.5, d 0.5) ----- [0079] The

application liquid for orientation film formation can prepare the solution made to dissolve the polyamic acid obtained by a polyamic-acid solution or reprecipitation obtained above in suitable solvents, such as a pyridine, a N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone, a dioxane, THF, and a glycol derivative. Adhesion with a substrate may be increased besides the aforementioned component, or other macromolecule polymers, organic metals, etc. may be added for the purpose of adjusting the viscosity of application liquid to this application liquid.

[0080] the application liquid for orientation film formation -- the exposed transparent-electrode and substrate top -- a spin coater etc. -- applying -- ordinary temperature -150 degree C -- an ordinary pressure -- or dryness is carried out for bottom 1 to 120 minutes of reduced pressure (it is 10 - 80 minutes at 80-120 degrees C preferably) Subsequently, as for an application film, heat-treatment is performed at 150-300 degrees C for bottom 0.5 to 3 hours of an ordinary pressure or reduced pressure. Only for next 150-300 degrees C and heating of 0.5 - 3 hours, heating is. Thereby, the orientation film of a polyimide is formed.

[0081] Although the thickness of the orientation film obtained changes with kinds of the liquid crystal and the orientation film to be used, it is 10-800nm and is 20-100nm preferably.

[0082] As for the orientation film prepared on the transparent-electrode substrate (and protective layer), it is desirable to carry out rubbing processing by nylon, polyester, synthetic fiber like a polyacrylonitrile, cotton, natural fiber like wool, etc.

[0083] Thus, with the polyimide orientation film of the formed this invention, orientation of the liquid crystal can be carried out by the big pre tilt angle. The diamine compound by which it is the feature that the orientation film of this invention uses

the diamine compound expressed with the above-mentioned general formula (II) as a diamine component of a polyimide, and it is expressed with a general formula (II) is a new diamine.

[0084] As each orientation film becomes inside about two transparent-electrode substrates which consist of the transparent substrates, transparent electrodes, and orientation films which were manufactured as mentioned above, open a gap and it is made to face, and it considers as a cell. 0.5 micrometers - about 6 micrometers are desirable, the size, i.e., the cell gap, of this gap.

[0085] Next, after pouring in and closing the following liquid crystal (preferably ferroelectric liquid crystal) in this cell, it cools slowly, and a liquid crystal display element is created.

[0086] Although the liquid crystal used for this invention has desirable thing and ferroelectric liquid crystal which can be used for subacute-bacterial-endocarditis mode, a ferroelectric liquid crystal is desirable.

[0087] The liquid crystal which has a ferroelectricity is liquid crystal which specifically has a chiral SUMEKUTIKU C phase (SmC*), H phase (SmH*), I phase (SmI*), J phase (SmJ*), K phase (SmK*), G phase (SmG*), or F phase (SmF*). For example, "high-speed liquid crystal technical" (CMC issue) p.127-161 All well-known ferroelectric liquid crystals that are indicated can use it for this invention.

[0088] Moreover, as a concrete liquid crystal constituent, CS-1018 by Chisso Corp., CS-1023, CS-1025, CS-1026, Roddick DOF0004, DOF0006 and DOF0008, ZLI-4237-000 by Merck Co., ZLI-4237-100, ZLI-4654-100, ZLI-2293, etc. can be mentioned. Even if it adds a dichromatic dye, an adhesiveness-reducing agent, etc. which dissolve in liquid crystal in such liquid crystal, it is convenient in any way.

[0089] Thus, the obtained liquid crystal display element can carry out orientation of the enclosed liquid crystal in a big pre tilt angle. The pre tilt angle of liquid crystal has 3 - 90 desirable degrees.

[0090] The liquid crystal display element manufactured as mentioned above may prepare a polarizing plate on the substrate of both cells according to the purpose of use. Between a transparent electrode and an orientation film, an insulating layer, a light filter, a protective layer, etc. may be prepared. Furthermore, according to the purpose of use, as for the liquid crystal display element of this invention, a reflecting plate, a phase contrast board, etc. can prepare the composition prepared in the conventional liquid crystal display element.

[0091]

[Example] Next, the example of this invention is indicated. However, this invention is not limited to this example.

[0092] On 1.1mm glass substrate in example 1 thickness of two sheets, the transparent electrode of an indium-stannic-acid ghost (ITO) was formed in the shape of a stripe (width of face of an electrode : 100 micrometers, an inter-electrode gap : 15 micrometers).

[0093] On these two glass substrates with a transparent electrode, the insulating layer of 100nm of thickness was formed by carrying out the vacuum evaporation of the SiO.

[0094] The application liquid adjusted on the above-mentioned insulating layer in the 10wt% polyamic-acid N-methyl pyrrolidone solution 20 weight section of C-1 and the diluent (N-methyl pyrrolidone 20% and diethylene-glycol-monoethyl-ether 40% and diethylene-glycol-monoethyl-ether 40%) 80 weight section for application liquid was applied by the spinner.

[0095] The conditions of a spinner were rotational frequency 2500r.p.m. and time 30 seconds. After the application, it dried for 1 hour and 200 degrees C of polyimide orientation films were formed.

[0096] The glass plate of two sheets was piled up through the 2-micrometer spacer so that might carry out rubbing processing of the field of both this paint film with nylon piloerection cloth, each rubbing processing side might be ****ed inside, and the direction of rubbing might be alike anti-in parallel and an electrode pattern might intersect perpendicularly, and the cell whose cell gap is 2 micrometers was created. Liquid crystal ZLI-2293 by Merck Co. were injected into this cell at 100 degrees C, and it cooled slowly to the room temperature the speed for about 2-degree-C/.

[0097] It was 7 degrees when the pre tilt angle was measured for the obtained liquid crystal display element by the crystal rotation method using the polarization microscope by NIKON CORP.

[0098] In two to example 8 example 1, the liquid crystal display element was manufactured like the example 1 except having used the polyamic acid of C-2 to C-8 as a polyamic acid.

[0099] The result which measured the pre tilt angle for the obtained liquid crystal display element like the example 1 is shown in the following table 2.

Table 2 Pre tilt angle of examples 2-8 ----- Example Polyamic acid Pre tilt angle (degree)

2 C-2 5 3 C-3 5 4 C-4 17 5 C-5 22 6 C-6 23 7 C-7 90 8 C-8 90 [0100] In nine to example 35 example 1 In the case of rubbing processing with nylon piloerection cloth The direction of rubbing which ****s each rubbing processing side inside and performs it is changed in the anti-parallel shell same direction. And liquid crystal was changed into the liquid crystal constituent [phase-transition-temperature (degree-C) C* 58.0A83.4N* 89.3Iso] shown in the following table 3, and the liquid crystal display element was manufactured like the example 1 except having used C-1 to C-27 as a polyamic acid further.

Table 3 a liquid crystal constituent ----- Compound Composition ratio (wt%)

5-heptyl-2- (4-octyloxy phenyl) 11 pyrimidines 5-nonyl-2- (4-octyloxy phenyl) 11 pyrimidines 5-heptyl-2- (4-nonyloxy phenyl) 11 pyrimidines 5-octyl-2- (4-octyloxy phenyl) 22 pyrimidines 5-hexyl-2- (4-pentyl biphenyl-4'-) Eight pyrimidines 5-heptyl-2- (4-pentyl biphenyl-4'-) 8 pyrimidine 5-octyl-2- (4-heptyl biphenyl-4'-) 8 pyrimidine 5-octyl-2- [4 5-nonyloxy-2- (4-heptyl phenyl) pyrimidine 15 - (2S) () [-2-fluoro] 5 octyloxy phenyl] pyrimidine 5-(2S) (-2-methyl butyl)-2- (4-heptyl 1 biphenyl-4'-) pyrimidine [0101] When the orientation state of all the obtained liquid crystal display elements was observed, the good orientation state where there was no zigzag defect was acquired. Good contrast was acquired when the multiplexer drive of the above-mentioned liquid crystal display element was furthermore carried out.

[0102]

[Effect of the Invention] As the above-mentioned example showed, the liquid crystal orientation film of this invention By using the polyimide which has the composition unit expressed with the above-mentioned general formula (I) by the orientation film for carrying out orientation of the enclosed liquid crystal Can carry out orientation by the big pre tilt angle

which can obtain liquid crystal only by the orientation film by the method vacuum evaporation of slanting of SiO₂, and there is especially almost no orientation defect, and with the liquid crystal display element using the ferroelectric liquid crystal The good multiplexer drive which can be attained only by the orientation film by the method vacuum evaporation of slanting of SiO₂ is attained. Furthermore, since the orientation film of this invention can be formed by application, it is advantageous on manufacture.

[Translation done.]

*** NOTICES ***

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1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
2. **** shows the word which can not be translated.
3. In the drawings, any words are not translated.

TECHNICAL FIELD

[Industrial Application] this invention relates to a liquid crystal orientation film.

[Translation done.]

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(54)【発明の名称】 液晶配向膜

(57)【要約】

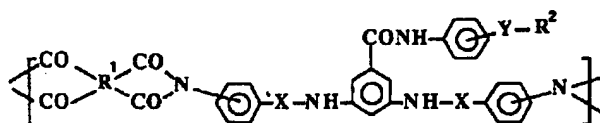
【目的】 封入された液晶が大きなプレチルト角を示す
ポリイミド配向膜を有する液晶配向膜を提供する。

【構成】 一般式 (I) で表される構成単位を有するポ *

* リイミド配向膜。

一般式 (I)

【化1】



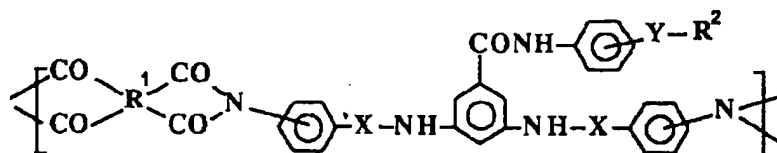
上式中、R¹ は4価の環式脂肪族基および環式脂肪族基
を有する基、または芳香族基および芳香族基を有する基
を表し、R² は水素原子、アルキル基または芳香族基を

表す。Xは-CO-または-SO₂-を表し、Yは単結
合または-O-を表す。

2

*一般式 (I)

【化 1】



【0008】しかしながら、上記配向膜を用いて液晶を配向させた場合、必ずしも常に大きなプレチルト角が得

3

られず、ラビング処理等の後処理の条件により変化しやすいという問題がある。

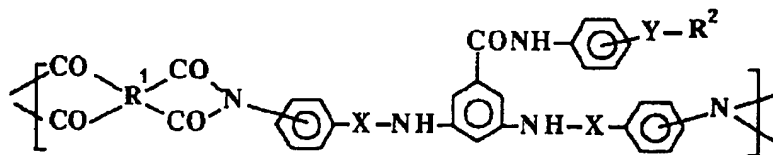
【0009】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】本発明は、大きなプレチルト角を示すポリイミド配向膜を有する液晶表示素子を提供することを目的とする。

【0010】また本発明は、マルチプレックス駆動に適したポリイミド配向膜を有する液晶表示素子を提供することを目的とする。

【0011】

*10



【0013】上式中、 R^1 は4価の環式脂肪族基および環式脂肪族基を有する基、または芳香族基および芳香族基を有する基を表し、 R^2 は水素原子、アルキル基または芳香族基を表す。Xは $-CO-$ または $-SO_2-$ を表し、Yは単結合または $-O-$ を表す。上記一般式(1)を以下に詳細に説明する。 R^1 は置換または無置換の芳香族基および置換または無置換の芳香族基を有する基、又は置換または無置換の環式脂肪族基および置換または無置換の環式脂肪族基を有する基を表す。その具体的な基の例を以下に示すが本発明はこれに限定されない。

【0014】

【化3】



【0015】

【化4】



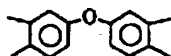
【0016】

【化5】



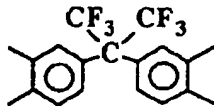
【0017】

【化6】



【0018】

【化7】



【0019】

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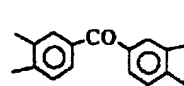
*【課題を解決するための手段】上記目的は、透明電極上に配向膜を設けた二枚の透明電極基板が配向膜を内側にして配置し、その間に液晶を封入してなる液晶表示素子において、該透明電極上の少なくとも一方に、一般式(1)で表される構成単位を有するポリイミドからなる配向膜を用いることにより達成することができる。

一般式(1)

【0012】

【化2】

【化8】



20 【0020】

【化9】



【0021】

【化10】



30 【0022】

【化11】



【0023】

【化12】



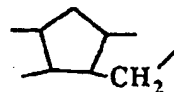
40 【0024】

【化13】



【0025】

【化14】



【0026】 R^2 の具体的な基の例としては、メチル基、エチル基、プロピル基、イソプロピル基、ブチル基、オクチル基、ドデシル基、シクロヘキシル基、2-シクロヘキシルエチル基、などの無置換アルキル基、トリフルオロメチル基、ペンタフルオロエチル基、ヘプタフルオロプロピル基、2-パーフルオロオクチルエチル基、4-トリフルオロメチルシクロヘキシル基、3, 4-ジクロロシクロヘキシル基、3-トリフルオロメチルペンチル基などの置換アルキル基、フェニル基、ピフェニル基、ナフチル基などの無置換芳香族基、4-トリフルオロメチルフェニル基、3-ノナフルオロプロチルフェニル基、ペンタフルオロフェニル基、3, 5-ジメチルフェニル基、4-フェノキシフェニル基などの置換芳香族基などが挙げられる。

【0027】本発明の液晶配向膜の好ましい態様は以下の通りである。

【0028】一般式(I)において R^1 は、芳香族基が好ましい。

【0029】一般式(I)において R^2 はアルキル基が好ましく、特に好ましくは置換または無置換の炭素数1以上14以下の直鎖または分岐のアルキル基である。

【0030】本発明の液晶配向膜を用いて得られる液晶表示素子の好ましい構成について説明する。図1に、本発明の液晶表示素子の一例の断面図を示す。

【0031】透明基板1a、1b上に、透明電極2a、2bおよび配向膜3a、3bが、それぞれこの順に積層され、二枚の透明電極基板を構成している。必要に応じて、透明電極と配向膜の間に絶縁層を介してもよい。二枚の透明電極基板はそれぞれ配向膜3a、3bを向かい合わせるように配置され、その間に強誘電性液晶4が封入されている。透明電極2a、2bは、それぞれ透明基板1a上および1b上にストライプ状の表示パターンの形で形成されている。

【0032】上記のように透明電極2a、2bは、ストライプ状に形成されており、その際ストライプの形が互いに直交するように形成されている。これによりマトリックス表示が可能となる。また、上記透明電極は、一方のみストライプ状に形成されていてもよい。

【0033】本発明の液晶配向膜を用いて得られる液晶表示素子は、上記配向膜3aおよび3bが上記一般式(I)で表される構成単位を有するポリイミドから形成されている。この配向膜を用いることにより、液晶、特に強誘電性液晶を、S10の斜方蒸着による配向膜でしか得ることができないような大きなプレチルト角で配向

させることができる。

【0034】本発明の液晶配向膜を用いてなる液晶表示素子は、図1に示したもののだけでなく、スペーサーを使用したりなどの通常の液晶表示素子について行われる態様が、すべて可能である。特に、両配向膜間の間隙(すなわち液晶層の層厚)を確保するためにスペーサーが使用されることは好ましい。スペーサーとしては、ガラスファイバー、ガラス・ビーズ、プラスチック・ビーズ、アルミナやシリカなどの金属酸化物粒子が用いられる。スペーサーの粒径は、用いられる液晶、配向膜材料、セルギャップの設定、スペーサーとして用いる粒子などによって異なるが1.2 μ mから6 μ mが一般的である。

【0035】ここで用いられる液晶表示素子は、例えば下記のようにして製造することができる。透明基板としては、例えば平滑性の良好なフロートガラスなどガラスの他、ポリエチレンテレフタレート、ポリブチレンテレフタレート等のポリエステル、エポキシ樹脂、フェノール樹脂、ポリイミド、ポリカーボネート、ポリスルホン、ポリエーテルスルホン、ポリエーテルイミド、アセチルセルロース、ポリアミノ酸エステル、芳香族ポリアミド等の耐熱樹脂、ポリスチレン、ポリアクリル酸エステル、ポリメタクリル酸エステル、ポリアクリルアミド、ポリエチレン、ポリプロピレン等のビニル系ポリマー、ポリフッ化ビニリデン等の含フッ素樹脂及びそれらの変性体等から形成されたプラスチックフィルムを挙げることができる。

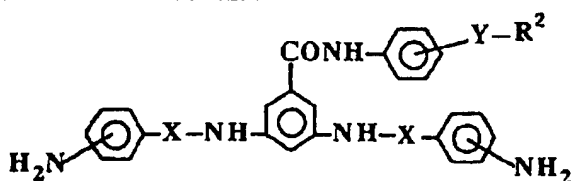
【0036】上記基板には、常法によりストライプ状あるいは格子状などの表示パターンの透明電極が形成される。透明電極としては、例えば、酸化インジウム(Ind_2O_3)、酸化スズ(SnO_2)およびITO(インジウム・スズ・オキサイド)等を挙げることができる。なお、基板表面にカラーフィルターおよび保護層をこの順に形成しても良い。上記透明電極(及び基板)上には、本発明の配向膜が、例えば下記のようにして形成される。

【0037】本発明の液晶配向膜は、種々の製造法を用いることができるが好ましくは一般式(II)で表されるジアミン化合物と一般式(III)で表されるテトラカルボン酸二無水物とから得られるポリアミック酸の一部または全部を脱水閉環することにより得られる。

一般式(II)

【0038】

【化15】



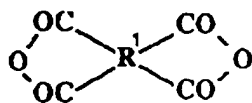
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【0039】上式中、 R^1 は水素原子、アルキル基または芳香族基を表す。Xは $-\text{CO}-$ または $-\text{SO}_2-$ を表し、Yは単結合または $-\text{O}-$ を表す。

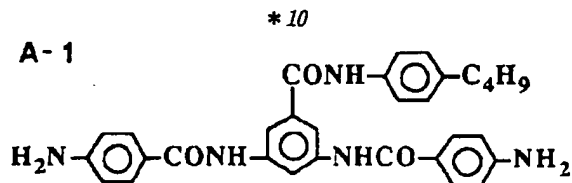
一般式 (III)

【0040】

【化16】

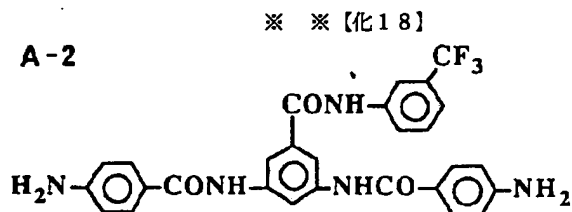


A-1



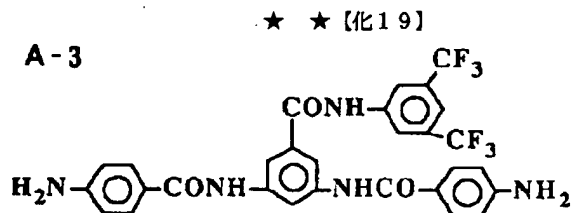
【0043】

A-2



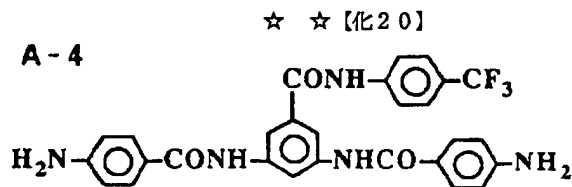
【0044】

A-3



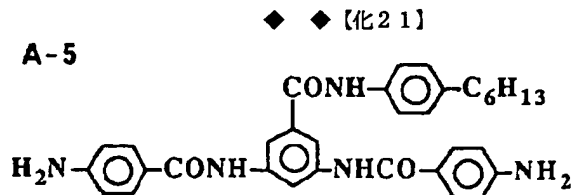
【0045】

A-4



【0046】

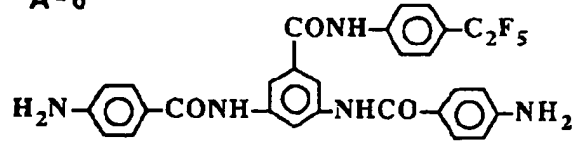
A-5



【0047】

【化22】

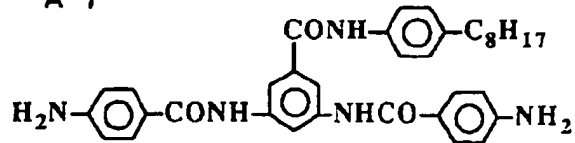
A-6



[0048]

* * [化23]

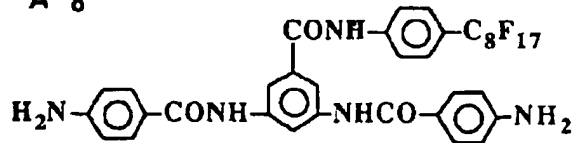
A-7



[0049]

※ ※ [化24]

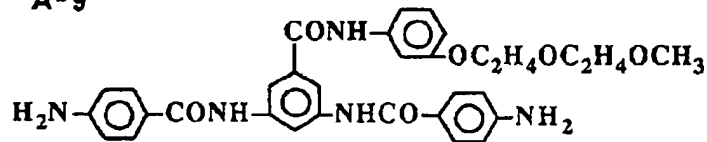
A-8



[0050]

★ ★ [化25]

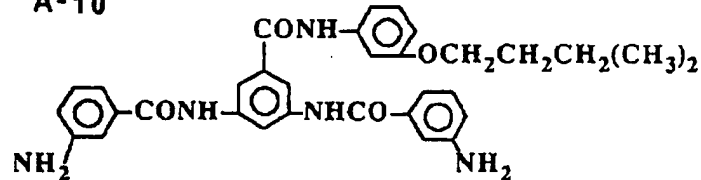
A-9



[0051]

☆ ☆ [化26]

A-10



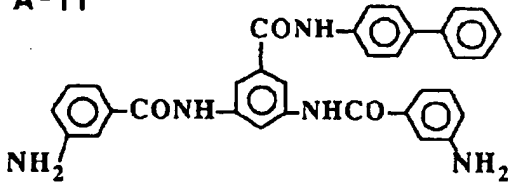
[0052]

◆ [化28]

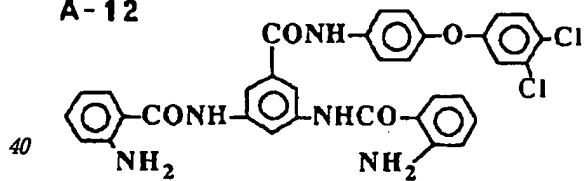
[化27]

A-12

A-11



[0053]

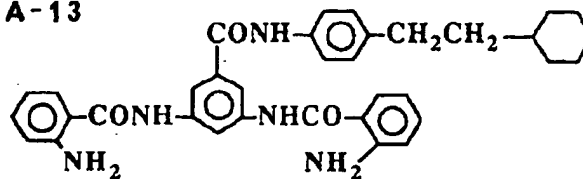


40

[0054]

[化29]

A-13



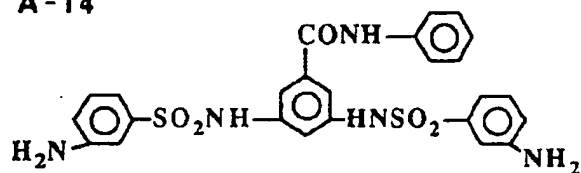
[0055]

50 [化30]

11

12

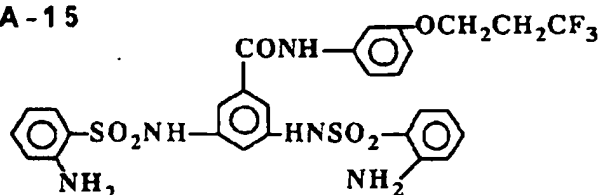
A-14



【0056】

* * 【化31】

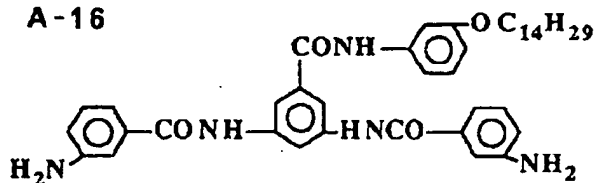
A-15



【0057】

※ ※ 【化32】

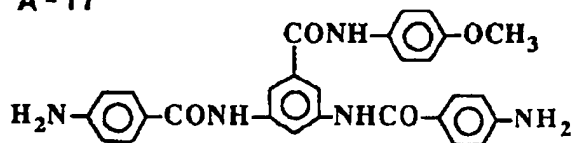
A-16



【0058】

★ ★ 【化33】

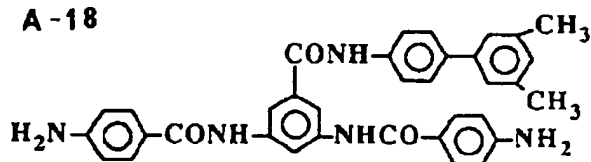
A-17



【0059】

☆ ☆ 【化34】

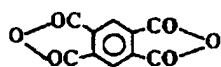
A-18



【0060】上記一般式(III)で表されるテトラカルボン酸二無水物の具体例を以下に示すが、本発明はこれに限定されない。

【0061】

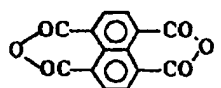
【化35】



B-1

【0062】

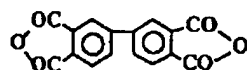
【化36】



B-2

【0063】

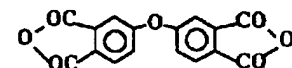
【化37】



B-3

【0064】

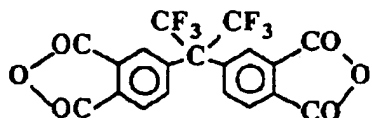
【化38】



B-4

【0065】

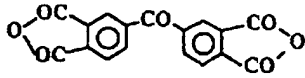
【化39】



B-5

【0066】

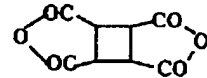
【化40】



B-6

【0067】

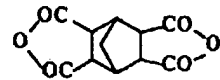
【化41】



B-7

【0068】

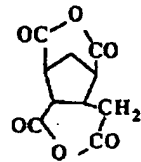
【化42】



B-8

【0069】

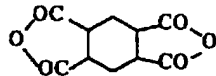
【化43】



B-9

【0070】

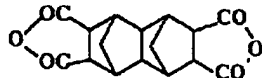
【化44】



B-10

【0071】

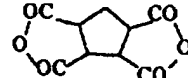
【化45】



B-11

【0072】

【化46】



B-12

【0073】上記ポリアミック酸の製造に関して、ジアミン化合物とテトラカルボン酸二無水物のモル比は任意の比率でもよいが、好ましくはジアミン化合物/テトラカルボン酸二無水物（モル数/モル数）が0.50～2.0の範囲内であり、特に好ましくは0.83～1.2である。

【0074】また、ポリアミック酸の製造に関して、一般式（I I）以外のジアミン化合物と共重合してもよい。

【0075】本発明の液晶配向膜は、一般式（I I）で表されるジアミン化合物と一般式（I I I）で表されるテトラカルボン酸二無水物とから合成されたポリアミック酸を溶剤に溶解して配向膜形成用塗布液を調製し、これを基板上に塗布し、乾燥、加熱処理することにより一部または全部をポリイミド膜とすることにより形成される。

【0076】ポリアミック酸の合成例1を下記に示す。

【0077】合成例1 ポリアミック酸；C-1の合成 A-1のジアミン化合物1.042g（0.0020モル）のN-メチルピロリドン13.30g溶液にB-1のテトラカルボン酸二無水物0.436g（0.0020モル）を加え室温で6時間攪拌して10wt%のポリアミック酸；C-1を得た。

【0078】合成例2

30 合成例1に準じポリアミック酸C-2～C-27を得た。これを表1に示す。

表1 ポリアミック酸の合成

ポリアミック酸	ジアミン	酸無水物	ジアミン/酸無水物（モル比）
C-2	A-2	B-1	1/1
C-3	A-3	B-1	1/1.1
C-4	A-4	B-1	1.1/1
C-5	A-5	B-1	1/1
C-6	A-6	B-1	1/1
C-7	A-7	B-1	1.2/1
C-8	A-8	B-1	1.15/1
C-9	A-9	B-1	1/1
C-10	A-10	B-2	1/1
C-11	A-11	B-3	1/1
C-12	A-12	B-4	1/1
C-13	A-13	B-5	1/1
C-14	A-14	B-6	1/1
C-15	A-15	B-7	1/1.2

15

16

C-16	A-16	B-8	1/1
C-17	A-17	B-9	1/1
C-18	A-18	B-10	1/1
C-19	A-3	B-11	1/1
C-20	A-3	B-12	1/1
C-21	A-1	B-2	1/1
C-22	A-2	B-2	1/1
C-23	A-3	B-2	1/1
C-24	A-4	B-2	1/1
C-25	a.A-1 b.A-3	B-2	(a 0.5, b 0.5)/1
C-26	A-3	c.B-1 d.B-2	1/(c 0.5, d 0.5)
C-27	a.A-2 b.A-3 c.B-1 d.B-2		(a 0.5, b 0.5)/(c 0.5, d 0.5)

【0079】配向膜形成用塗布液は、上記で得られたポリアミック酸溶液または再沈等で得られたポリアミック酸をピリジン、N-メチル-2-ピロリドン、ジオキサン、THF、グリコール誘導体などの適当な溶媒に溶解させた溶液を調整することができる。この塗布液には、前記成分以外にも基板との接着を増したり、あるいは塗布液の粘度を調整する等の目的で、他の高分子重合体や有機金属などを添加してもよい。

【0080】配向膜形成用塗布液を、透明電極上および露出した基板上に、スピンコーターなどによって塗布し、常温～150℃にて常圧又は減圧下1～120分（好ましくは80～120℃にて10～80分）乾燥する。次いで、塗布膜は150～300℃で常圧又は減圧下0.5～3時間加熱処理が行われる。加熱は、後の150～300℃、0.5～3時間の加熱だけでも良い。これによりポリイミドの配向膜が形成される。

【0081】得られる配向膜の膜厚は、用いる液晶および配向膜の種類により異なるが、10～800nmであり、好ましくは20～100nmである。

【0082】透明電極基板（および保護層）上に設けられた配向膜は、ナイロン、ポリエステル、ポリアクリロニトリルのような合成繊維、綿、羊毛のような天然繊維などでラビング処理するのが好ましい。

【0083】このようにして形成された本発明のポリイミド配向膜により、液晶を大きなプレチルト角で配向させることができる。本発明の配向膜はポリイミドのジアミン成分として上記一般式（I）で表されるジアミン化合物を用いているのが特徴であり、一般式（I）で表されるジアミン化合物は新規ジアミンである。

【0084】上記のようにして製造された、透明基板、透明電極および配向膜からなる透明電極基板二枚をそれぞれの配向膜が内側になるようにして、間隙をあけて相対させ、セルとする。この間隙の大きさ、すなわちセル・ギャップは0.5μm～6μm程度が好ましい。

【0085】次に、このセル内に下記の液晶（好ましくは強誘電性液晶）を注入、封止した後に徐冷して液晶表示素子を作成する。

【0086】本発明に用いられる液晶は、SBEモードに使用できるものや強誘電性液晶が好ましいが、特に強誘電性液晶が好ましい。

【0087】強誘電性を有する液晶は、具体的にはカイラルスメクティックC相（SmC*）、H相（SmH*）、I相（SmI*）、J相（SmJ*）、K相（SmK*）、G相（SmG*）またはF相（SmF*）を有する液晶である。たとえば、『高速液晶技術』（シーエムシー発行）p.127～161に記載されているような公知の強誘電性液晶がすべて、本発明に使用することができる。

【0088】また、具体的な液晶組成物としては、チッソ（株）製のCS-1018、CS-1023、CS-1025、CS-1026、ロディック（株）製のDOF0004、DOF0006、DOF0008、メルク社製のZLI-4237-000、ZLI-4237-100、ZLI-4654-100、ZLI-2293などを挙げるができる。これらの液晶の中には液晶に溶解する二色性染料、減粘剤等を添加しても何ら支障はない。

【0089】このようにして得られた液晶表示素子は、封入された液晶を大きなプレチルト角にて配向させることができる。液晶のプレチルト角は、3～90度が好ましい。

【0090】上記のようにして製造された、液晶表示素子は、使用目的に応じて、セルの両方の基板上に、偏光板を設けても良い。透明電極と配向膜の間には、絶縁層、カラーフィルター、保護層などが設けられても良い。さらに、本発明の液晶表示素子は、使用目的に応じて反射板、位相差板など、従来の液晶表示素子に設けられる構成を設けることができる。

【0091】

【実施例】次に本発明の実施例を記載する。ただし、本発明はこの実施例に限定されるものではない。

【0092】実施例1

二枚の厚さ1.1mmガラス基板上に、インジウムスズ酸化物（ITO）の透明電極をストライプ状（電極の

幅：100 μ m、電極間の間隙：15 μ m)に形成した。

【0093】この二枚の透明電極付ガラス基板の上に、層厚100nmの絶縁層をSIOを蒸着することにより形成した。

【0094】上記絶縁層上に、C-1の10wt%ポリアミック酸N-メチルピロリドン溶液20重量部、塗布液用希釈剤(N-メチルピロリドン20%、エチレングリコールモノブチルエーテル40%、ジエチレングリコールモノエチルエーテル40%)80重量部で調整した塗布液をスピナーで塗布した。

【0095】スピナーの条件は、回転数2500r.p.m.、時間30秒であった。塗布後、200℃、1時間乾燥してポリイミド配向膜を形成した。

【0096】この塗膜の両方の面を、ナイロン起毛布でラビング処理し、それぞれのラビング処理面を内側にし*

*て、ラビング方向が反平行に且つ電極パターンが直交するように二枚のガラス板を2 μ mのスペーサーを介して重ね合わせて、セル・ギャップが2 μ mのセルを作成した。このセルにメルク社製の液晶ZLI-2293を100℃で注入し、約2℃/分の速度で室温まで徐冷した。

【0097】得られた液晶表示素子を、(株)ニコン製の偏光顕微鏡を用いてクリスタルローテーション法にてプレチルト角を測定したところ、7°であった。

【0098】実施例2～8

実施例1において、ポリアミック酸としてC-2～C-8のポリアミック酸を用いた以外は実施例1と同様に液晶表示素子を製造した。

【0099】得られた液晶表示素子を、実施例1と同様にプレチルト角を測定した結果を下記表2に示す。

表2 実施例2～8のプレチルト角

実施例	ポリアミック酸	プレチルト角(度)
2	C-2	5
3	C-3	5
4	C-4	17
5	C-5	22
6	C-6	23
7	C-7	90
8	C-8	90

【0100】実施例9～35

実施例1において、ナイロン起毛布でのラビング処理の際、それぞれのラビング処理面を内側にして行うラビングの方向を反平行から同一方向に変え、そして液晶を下

記の表3に示される液晶組成物【相転移温度(℃)C* 58.0A83.4N* 89.3Iso】に変え、さらにポリアミック酸としてC-1～C-27を用いた以外は実施例1と同様に液晶表示素子を製造した。

表3 液晶組成物

化合物	組成比(wt%)
5-ヘプチル-2-(4-オクチルオキシフェニル)ピリミジン	11
5-ノニル-2-(4-オクチルオキシフェニル)ピリミジン	11
5-ヘプチル-2-(4-ノニルオキシフェニル)ピリミジン	11
5-オクチル-2-(4-オクチルオキシフェニル)ピリミジン	22
5-ヘキシル-2-(4-ベンチルビフェニル-4'-)ピリミジン	8
5-ヘプチル-2-(4-ベンチルビフェニル-4'-)ピリミジン	8
5-オクチル-2-(4-ヘプチルビフェニル-4'-)ピリミジン	8
5-ノニルオキシ-2-(4-ヘプチルフェニル)ピリミジン	15
5-オクチル-2-(4-(2S)-2-フルオロ	5

オクチルオキシ) フェニル] ピリミジン

5 - ((2S) - 2 - メチルブチル) - 2 - (4 - ヘプチル
 ビフェニル - 4' -) ピリミジン 1

【0101】得られたすべての液晶表示素子の配向状態を観察したところ、ジグザグ欠陥のない良好な配向状態が得られた。さらに上記液晶表示素子をマルチプレックス駆動したところ、良好なコントラストが得られた。

【0102】

【発明の効果】上記実施例で示したように本発明の液晶配向膜は、封入された液晶を配向させるための配向膜に、上記一般式(I)で表される構成単位を有するポリイミドを用いることにより、液晶をSiOの斜方蒸着による配向膜でしか得ることができないような大きなプレチルト角で配向させることができ、かつ配向欠陥がほとんどなく特に強誘電性液晶を用いた液晶表示素子で、S

iOの斜方蒸着による配向膜でしか達成することが出来ない良好なマルチプレックス駆動が可能となる。さらに、本発明の配向膜は塗布により形成することができるので製造上有利である。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】図1は、本発明に用いた液晶表示素子の構成例を模式的に示す断面図である。

【符号の説明】

1a、1b：透明基板
 2a、2b：透明電極
 3a、3b：配向膜
 4：液晶

【図1】

